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MADR[illegible] COURIER.

VOLUME XXV[illegible] [illegible]SDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1809. NUMBER 1254.

THE CO[illegible]RI[illegible]

WEDNESDAY, OC[illegible]OBER 18, 1809.

Fort St. George, Octo[illegible] 4. 1809.

G. O. BY THE RIGHT HONOABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

The Governor General havig attentively perused the proceedings of a Court Marial, assembled by the orders of Major General Gowdiefor the trial of Lieutenants M'Cormick and Rowle, has judged it expedient that the crimes and sentenes should be published to the Army. The sense enrtained by that Honorable Tribunal of the nature ad degree of criminality attached to the offence of wich those two Officers have been pronounced guilty will be sufficiently evinced by those documents.

It has become necessary to deermine whether these sentences should be carried into effect, or whether the amnesty which, with some spified exceptions, has terminated the disorder of the ate unhappy period, is to be considered as embracing lso the cases of these two Officers.

In deliberating on this questin, the Governor General has observed, that the preceedings of the Court Martial were closed, and the entences pronounced, some time before the amnesty ws published. He was not apprized that any proceedings of that description were either in progress, or actually concluded. The case was not in his contemplaion when his General Order was issued; and he shuld not therefore, in strictness, consider his judgmeat as pledged by that order on a question which he lad no opportunity of considering.

The Governor General has, nevertheless, reflected, that the comprehensive terms in which the amnesty has been proclaimed, and especially the broad principles of oblivion and reconciliation, which characterize the whole measure, may appear to many sufficiently large to afford an interpretation favorable to those individuals, even under the circumstances adverted to. Averse therefore, as he must always be, to bring even into question the faithful performance of a solemn promise, he has chosen rather to extend the general indemnity a little beyond [illegible] contemplated objects, and to incur the partial inconvenience of adding to the general mass of pardon, the impunity of these two offences against discipline, than to hazard the slightest deviation, either in the letter or spirit, from the obligations of public faith.

Under these considerations, he has requested Major General Gowdie to remit the sentences and restore the Officers to the Service, under a single condition, the indispensable necessity of which, both for public and private atonment, requires no argument.—The condition is, that an ample and distinct apology shall be made to Captain Campbell, their Commanding Officer, for the contempt of his authority, and insult to his Person, of which they stand convicted.

It would not be the wish of the Governor General to burthen an act of grace with any reflections that might either wound or humiliate the objects of it; but waving all retrospective reproof, as applicable to this, or any other antecedent case, he should think he neglected the future interests of the Public and the Army, if he omitted this occasion of bringing strongly to the notice and recollection of the Officers of this establishment, the culpable nature and mischievous consequences of the practice which was the subject of the trials now under consideration. That is to say, concerted insult to those who have either uniformly done well, or who having fallen by the force of general example, into the prevailing disorders, have withdrawn themselves from former errors, and returned to a faithful discharge of public duty. Such combinations against individuals, of which examples have not been wanting in the late troubles, are always reprehensible, but assume a much more criminal character in that state of things which have arisen out of the submission of the Army, followed by the amnesty announced by the General Order of [illegible] 25th September.

The Governor General [illegible] that every [illegible] to this serious offence has been extinguish[illegible] events, but as it affords the only means that [illegible] main, either for nursing the seeds of Military dis[illegible] or for prolonging the discord of the Army, some exposition of its dangerous and malignant tendency appears peculiarly seasonable.

To make a return to duty the subject of concerted affront and indignity, is in the first place a great breach of discipline. It requires a very clear cause to render [illegible] of personal enmity to individuals tolerated in any circumstances. No one can be ignorant of the displeasure uniformly manifested, and of the punishment invariably inflicted, in every case of such offences against discipline, by the supreme Military authority of the Sovereign himself—Let any one imagine, therefore, what judgment would be formed on a complaint for such an injury, the excuse alleged for which should be, that the party against whom it was levelled, had withdrawn himself from a conspiracy against his Majesty; or in a case arising in India, that he had renounced a further participation in revolt against the Company's Government.

In the next place, the continuance of such practices extinguishes all hope of cordial and general reconciliation, by which alone the traces of past calamity can be obliterated, and the individual comfort and happiness of the Officers can be restored.

But lastly and chiefly let it be remembered, that the offences which are the subject of these remarks, are in total contradiction with every profession of a return to duty. They demonstrate the still subsisting spirit of Military combination, which is in itself a deep and dangerous offence. The combination in this case would be, to stigmatize by general and concerted measures those who relinquish criminal and therefore invalid engagements, in order to fulfil the first indefeasible obligations of professional duty.

[illegible] that those who persist in [illegible] confidence and [illegible] occasion has been [illegible] that the return of those who [illegible] to the paths of fidelity and duty, [illegible] that every pledge and every combination [illegible] slightest reference to the late [illegible] be dissolved and abjured for [illegible] before, or to renew similar combinations [illegible] moment of accepting indemnity [illegible] past transactions, must be felt to be a viol[illegible] of [illegible] faith and personal honor, enhanced b[illegible] the deepest ingratitude.

To sin[illegible] and [illegible]al reconciliation, which authority alone [illegible] not en[illegible]ce, the Army can only be invited and exh[illegible] by every consideration which should influence [illegible] sound reason, and their better feelings. But to re[illegible] every open att[illegible]pt to obstruct the return of pu[illegible] harmony by putting indignity upon individuals, [illegible] have the merit of an early retreat from error, is [illegible] and indispensable object both of the vigilance [illegible] power of Government.

Under [illegible] impression, the Governor General has thought it a [illegible]int of candour, to apprize, thus early, every ill-advi[illegible]d individual who might fall inconsiderately into the snar[illegible], that no future example of this offence can be e[illegible]pted from punishment, and that every Officer [illegible] of it shall be brought to trial before a Court Matial, or if the peculiar circumstances of the case should render it more advisable, the charge shall be submitted to the investigation of a Military Court of Enqury and if established by the proceedings of the latter tribunal, the Officer so offending must be suspended from the service, subject to the judgment of the Honorablethe Court of Directors.

MINTO.

G. O. BY MAJOR GENERAL GOWDIE.

The following extracts from the confirmed proceedings of a General Court Martial assembled at *Quilon* on Monday the 18th of September 1809 by order of Lieutenant Colonel the Honorable Patrick Stuart commanding the Troops serving in *Travancore* in virtue of powers vested in him by the Officer Commanding the Army in Chief and continued by adjournments until the 23d day of the same Month—and of which Lieut. Colonel Hamilton Hall of the 14th Native Regiment is President are published to the Army.

CRIME.—Lieutena[illegible] James M'Cormick, of the 2d Battalion 9th Regiment, placed under arrest on the 20th August 1809, by order of the Honorable Lieutenant Colonel Stuart commanding in *Travancore* in consequence of the following Charges exhibited against him by me.

For unofficerlike and highly disrespectful conduct, such as is totally subversive of Military subordination towards [illegible] while in immediate charge of the Corps in the fo[illegible]ing instance.

For coming to my Quarter accompanied by Lieutenant Rowley and making use of the following expressions, viz.

"That he and Lieutenant Rowley, were deputed by [illegible] Officers of the [illegible] Battalion 9th Regiment N[illegible] Infantry to i[illegible] me that they considered [illegible]duct to be in[illegible]ous and that I was a dis[illegible] the cloth [illegible]ch I wear."

(Sign[illegible]) [illegible] CAMPBELL, CAPTAIN

[illegible] Charge 2d [illegible]n 9th Regiment N. I.

QUIL[illegible]

[illegible]py.)

[illegible]IN,—MAJOR BRIGADE

[illegible] the Troops in Travancore.

SENT[illegible] [illegible]ing maturely examined [illegible] the prosecution as well [illegible] Lieutenant James M'Cor[illegible] defence is of opinion that he [illegible] to his charge, viz.

[illegible] disrespectful con[illegible] subversive of Military [illegible] me while in immediate [illegible] following instance,

[illegible] Quarter accompanied by [illegible] making use of the following [illegible], viz.

"[illegible] Lieutenant Rowley were deputed [illegible] Officers [illegible] Battalion 9th Regiment N. [illegible] inform [illegible] they considered my conduct "[illegible] infamous, and that I was a disgrace to the "[illegible] I wear." Which being in breach of the Articles [illegible] of War the Court does therefore sentence the prisoner Lieutenant James M'Cormick to be cashiered.

(Signed) R. MEARES, (Signed) H. HALL,

Officiating Judge Adv. Lieut. Col. & President

Q[illegible], *22d September* 1809.

Ap[illegible] but on account of existing circumstances the sen[illegible] awarded by the Court is remitted.

(Sign[illegible]) FRANCIS GOWDIE, MAJOR GENERAL.

Commanding the Army in Chief.

CRIME.—Lieutenant Rowley, of the 2d Battalion 9th Regiment N. I. placed in arrest on the 20th August 1809 by order of the Honorable Lieutenant Col. Stuart commanding in *Travancore* in consequence of the following charges preferred against him by me.

CHARGE.—For unofficerlike and disrespectful conduct (such as is totally subversive of Military discipline) towards me when in the immediate charge of the Corps in the following instance.

For coming to my Quarter on the 20th August last in company with Lieutenant James M'Cormick when that Officer made use of the following expressions to me, viz.

"[illegible] Lieutenant James M'Cormick was deput- "[illegible] with Lieutenant Rowley to acquaint me "[illegible] Officers of the 2d Battalion 9th Regiment "[illegible] conduct to be infamous and that I "[illegible] to the cloth I wear."

(Signed) M. CAMPBELL, CAPTAIN.

late in Charge 2d Bat. 9th Regt. N. I.

[illegible] *September* 1809.

SE[illegible] E.—The Court having maturely examined th[illegible] ence in support of the prosecution, as well [illegible] Lieutenant Rowley has urged in his defence, is of opinion that he is guilty of the crime laid to his charge, viz.

"For unofficerlike and disrespectful conduct, such "as is totally subversive of Military discipline to- "wards me when in the immediate charge of the "Corps in the following instance."

"For coming to my Quarter on the 20th August "last in company with Lieutenant M'Cormick, "when that Officer made use of the following ex- "pressions to me, viz. "That the Lieutenant "M'Cormick was deputed along with Lieutenant "Rowley to acquaint me, that the Officers of the 2d "Battalion 9th Regiment N. I. considered my con- "duct to be infamous and that I was a disgrace to "the cloth I wear." Which being in breach of the "Articles of War the Court does therefore sentence "him Lieutenant Rowley to be suspended from "Rank and Pay for the space of twelve Calendar "Months from this date.

QUILON (Signed) H. HALL.

23d September 1809. *Lieut Col. & President.*

Approved, but on account of existing circumstances the sentence awarded by the Court is remitted.

(Signed) FRANCIS GOWDIE, MAJOR GENERAL

Commanding the Army in Chief.

G O. BY MAJOR GENERAL GOWDIE.

All Officers both of His Majesty's and the Honorable Company's service who have been appointed since the 26th of July last to do duty with Corps of Cavalry, Artillery, and Infantry, are to return to the Corps to which they respectively belong, on being relieved by its own Officers who have signed the Declaration. Major General Gowdie takes this opportunity of expressing to those Officers, the high sense he entertains, of the advantage that have resulted to the public service from their united and individual zeal, which give them the stronges claim to his warmest applause and acknowledgements.

The following is a List of Passengers to England on the undermentioned Ships:

PER GENERAL STEWART—Mrs. Harington, Mrs. Prendergast, Mrs. Hewitt, Mrs Kennedy, Mrs. Branson—Lieut. Col. Vesey, 2d Battalion 10th Regiment N. I. Mr. Surgeon A. Kennedy, Mr. Turner, Assistant Surgeon 33d Regt. Betteswoith, 1st Battalion 15th Regt. Bengal Lieut. N. I. Lieut. Scott, 6th N Regiment, Lieut. R. G. Wilson, 14th Regiment, Mr. R. Stanley, late Captain H. C. Service, Mr. F. Godfrey, do. do. Mr. J. Jackson, late Lieutenant Royal Navy, Mr. James Murray, Master Royal Navy, Mr. G. A. Delvalle, late Midshipman of the Alwick Castle, Mr. Oxholme, and Mr. W. Garrison—Children, Misses F. Hewit, Caroline de Grenier, Louiza Ann, Amelia Martha Harington, Dorothea Prendergast—Masters Henry Byng Harington, Harris, Thomas and John Prendergast, and Philip Anstruther.

PER UNION—Mrs. Weir,—Mrs. O'Reilly—Lieut. Col. Weir, Captain W. C. Fraser, 10th Regiment N. I. Lieut. M. Clure, H. M. 2d Battalion Royals—Lieut. G. Boyn, 19th Regiment N. I. Cornet O'Reilly, 3d Regiment Native Cavalry, Mr. James Alexander, Master Royal Navy, Mr. J. Chilton, and Mr. J. P. Inglis, Free Mariner—Children, Misses Mary Jane Nuthall, and Meredith Maria Wetherell.

PER WARREN HASTINGS—Mrs. Brown—Lieutenant T. Fraser, Engineers, Lieutenant White, 5th Regt. N. I. Lieutenant Robert Andoe, Royal Navy, Lieutenant E. Pillow, ditto, Mr. H. E. Suggate, Surgeon, ditto,—Children, Misses Martinz Brown, Eliza Casamaijor Brown, and Adelaide Wahab, Master John Read Brown, and James Brown.

PER BOYNE.—Mrs. Strachan, Lieut. Utterson, of the Invalids, Lieut. James Crosby, Royal Navy, Lieut. James Stanton, do. do. Mr. Thomas Lewis, Surgeon, do. Mr. Charles Schall,—Children, Miss Anne Strachan, and Master J. Strachan.

PER PROVIDENCE.—Lieutenant C. Waddell, 21st Native Regiment, Major Maitland, 51st Regiment, Captain Delatons, Royal Artillery, Mr. Edward French, late Lieutenant H. M. 1st Ceylon Regiment.

On Saturday last, His Excellency W. O'Brien Drury, Naval Commander in Chief, embarked on board H. M. Ship Russell, under the usual Salute. The Admiral sailed on Sunday, and when under weigh fired a Royal Salute in honor of the Victories of the Austrians over the French.

The following is the letter of the Resident at Bagdat, communicating the successes of our Allies.

The 12th January the Island of Cayenne surrendered to the combined forces of England and Portugal.

The last accounts from the West Indies state, that St. Domingo was every day expected to fall into the hands of the Spaniards, who had already beaten the French in the open Field.

The news from the Continent is, if possible, of still more pleasing a nature. On the 17th June, His Excellency the Internuncio, received despatches from Buda, dated the 17th May, by which it appears that the only advantage gained by the French over the Austrians was on the 20th April, when the left Wing of the Arch Duke's Army was attacked by a very superior force, and separated from the grand Army, who remained victorious. This wing under the command of General Hiller marched on the 24th April against the divisions of Molitor and Boulet, who had also 18,000 Bavarians and Westphalians with them, whom it entirely defeated with great loss in killed and wounded, and prisoners. This affair took place before Stettin.

But in the mean time the retiring of the left wing afforded Bonaparte the facility of advancing towards Vienna, which city being entirely destitute of the means of defence, surrendered to him by capitulation on the 13th May. The army of the Arch Duke Charles after the bloody battle of the 24th April took the route of Vienna, along the left bank of the Danube, in the hope of coming up with the enemy, but on account of the greater length of the March, arrived two days too late. His Imperial Highness's army is 140,000 strong having been joined by the garrison of Vienna, consisting of 32,000 men, under the Arch Duke Maximilian. The Head Quarters on the 14th were at Malabem. The Arch Duke Ferdinand occupied Warsaw with 40,000 men.

On the 19th and 20th May Bonaparte crossed the great branch of the Danube, with the whole of his army, and concentrated his force on the Isle of Lobau, whence it was evident he intended passing the 2d or smaller branch, with a hostile intention.

The Arch Duke came to the resolution of not obstructing the passage of the French, but of falling on them immediately after, with the Imperialists under his command.

This was accordingly done. On the 21st at midday the Austrians advanced with the loudest acclamations, to meet the anemy, who were also advancing. The action commenced at 3 o'clock. Bonaparte led the attack by endeavouring to penetrate the Austrian centre, with the whole of his cavalry supporting them with 60,000 Infantry, his own guard and 100 pieces of cannon. His two wings were appuyed on the villages of Asperne and Eslingen fortified both by nature and art. He found it impossible to penetrate the centre in any point. The Germans formed in close battalion. The Archduke dismounted and plrced himself at the head of his grenadiers. The French cavalry was repulsed and overthrown and the Austrian Hussars carried death among the flanks of the enemy.

Soon afterwards the engagement became general along the whole of the line of Infantry. The village of Asperne was taken, lost and retaken ten times. Eslingin could not be taken notwithstanding the repeated assaults. At 11 at night both Villages were in flames, and the Austrians were masters of the field—The enemy formed in close order, had the Isle of Lobau & the Danube in their rear, and the night put an end to the carnage. In the mean time the Arch Duke had succeeded in burning the bridge over the greater branch of the Danube.

In the morning Bonaparte found himself obliged to fight for his own existence—In the night he had withdrawn all his disposable force from Vienna and the Upper Danube, made them pass the river and worked with the utmost diligence at repairing the bridge. At 4 A. M. he opened on the Imperialists a furious cannonade of all his Artillery, and immediately afterwards the whole of the line engaged. Until seven in the evening every attack was repulsed, the perseverance of the French yielded at last to the heroic valour of the Austrians, and the most complete victory crowned the Imperial Arms—The first fruit of this Victory was the recovery of Vienna. Bonaparte retreated with the utmost precipitation along the opposite bank of the Danube covered by the large Island of Lobau. The loss was immense. The field of battle was steewed with thousands of dead bodies, upwards of 6000 wounded French have been picked up and taken to the German Hospitals.

This account of the battle is taken from the Archduke Charles's report to the Emperor, a copy of which accompanies this.

Official advices from Odessa dated the 23d June, state that Bonaparte is flying before the victorious Austrians—His army defeated in several encounters, from the 26th to the 29th May, is almost entirely destroyed—The remains of it, with the greatest difficulty reached Bava-

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ria: Archduke John has also gained several successes on the side of Italy and forced Beauharnois into Mantua.

Russia has declared war against Austria. On the 23d of May the day after the battle of Asperne the Russian troops entered Gallicia, and General Bellegarde with 60,000 men was detached from the Arch Duke Charles's army to oppose them. England has notified to the Court of Petersburgh, that any act of hostility committed by the Russians against Austria, shall be instantly revenged by the destruction of all the ports in the Baltic.

The Turks have gained some advantage over the Russians and Servians.

The affairs of Spain and Portgual also go on well. Sir A. Wellesley arrived in Portugal on the 25th April—The English Army in Portugal amounts to 30,000 men. Letters from Cadiz of the 22d, Seville 19th, and Gibraltar 31st May contain the following intelligence. The 12th May Sir A. Wellesley entered Oporto after having defeated Soult's Army, a division of which, 4000 strong under General Loison, was almost entirely destroyed. The remainder is so completely surrounded that it's escape seems impossible. A division of Romana's Army, under General Ballestros had taken Santander and made 4000 French prisoners. The citadel and bridge of Minda was carried by assault and 500 French put to the Sword. Gallicia is in a state of insurrection. Romana's Army amounting to 50,000 men, blookades the French under Marshal Ney in Corunna, Ferrol and St. Jago

A Spanish Frigate arrived at the Dardanelles, brings the following information which was published by authority at Seville on the 24th April.

Vigo has been retaken by the Gallician Army 18 000 strong under the command of General Marigno, 1300 French who were made prisoners have been embarked for England. Ouy has also been taken and its Garrison of 2000 men are prisoners of War. Orence and St. Jago were on the point of surrendering. Romana at the head of 16000 men has carried the fortress of Villa Franca del Viergo by assault; and taken one of the finest French regts. consisting of 2500 men, Gen. Lechrie who was retiring from Catalonia for France with 7000 men has been forced back into Barcelona where he is blockaded.

Admiral Cochrane has burnt seven ships of the line at Basques with very little loss to the English. In the Adriatic there is an English Squadron of 4 sail of the line, 5 frigates and 4 corvettes.

Capo d'Istrea was taken by the Austrians on the 18th April.

On the 23d Bonaparte in full retreat was pursued by the victorious Austrians—a battle ensued which terminated in the loss of 40,000 men on the part of the French—17 French Generals were either killed or drowned in crossing the Danube, Eleven sail of the line which had escaped from Brest have been destroyed by Lord Gambier near Basques, and seven more more captured by Admiral Cochrane at Aix.

BAGDAD, (Signed) C. F. RICH.
August 6, 1809. *Resident.*

MADRAS.

DEATHS.—On the 25th ult. at Palamcottah, Henry Wise, Esq. Staff Surgeon, Travancore—Esteemed by all who knew him for his strictly honorable principles and warmth of Friendship, zealous in the discharge of his public duties with much solicitude for the sick, the public service has lost in him a valuable Medical Officer.

At Poonamallee, on the 10th instant, the Lady of William Mackintosh, Esq. Surgeon on this Establishment.

BENGAL.

MARRIAGES.—On the 18th instant, at the Mission house, Serampore, by the Revd. D. Brown, the Revd. J. Chamberlain, Pastor of the Church at Cutwah, to Miss M. Underwood, late from America.

On the 30th instant, Mr. Joshua George Bennet, to Miss Margaret McWaine.

On the 23d instant, Mr. John Fenwick, to Miss Pamela Mayer.

BIRTHS.—On Sunday, the 3d instant, Mrs. John Mills, jun. of a Son.

On Monday, the 18th instant, Mrs. Isaac Mills, of a Daughter.

At Fort William, on Friday, the 15th instant, the Lady of the Reverend William E les, of a Daughter.

At the Presidency, on the 23d instant, the Lady of N. Sturt, Esq. of the H. C. Service, of a Daughter.

On the 22d instant, Mrs. William M. Poole, of a Son.

At Chandernagore, on t 13th instant, Madame Christien, of a Son.

At Cuttack, on the 9th in ant, the Lady of Capt. C. Fagan, of a Daughter.

On the 24th instant, Mrs. J. Smith, of a Son.

DEATHS.—On Thursday last, the 21st curt. in the 86th year of his age, Cudbert Thornhill, Esq. late Master Attendant, one of the oldest European Inhabitants of Bengal. He was resident in India, some time before the taking of Calcutta by Surajaha Dowlah in 1756. He was present during the greater part of that unfortunate scene;—with several other Europeans he sought shelter in the English Shipping, then at Fulta; and thus fortunately escaped the dreadful Catastrophe of the Black Hole. Captain Thornhill had traded to almost every part of India; and at Judda, a Port in the Red Sea, he became acquainted with Mr. Bruce, the celebrated Abyssinian Traveller, by whom he is honourably mentioned in his works. He was nominated Master Attendant in 1785, and held that appointment till April last. His Remains were interred on Friday Evening, and were attended to the Grave, by a crowd of respectable Mourners, Relations, Friends, and Acquaintances of the deceased. The whole of the Marine Establishment attended the Funeral, which was conducted with great decorum and good order. The Coffin was borne by eight Fore-mast Men, dressed in white, and the Pall was held by the Master Attendant, by his Assistants, and by the Senior Branch Pilots present.

The following is an Extract from the Order issued by the present Master Attendant, on this solemn occasion.

"*Master Attendant's Office, 22d Sept.* 1809.

"ORDER ISSUED BY THE MASTER-ATTENDANT.

"1. The Deputy Master Attendant, Assistants, Branch Pilots, and other Officers at present in town, are to attend at Mr. Secretary Thornhill's house, precisely at 5 o'clock this evening, from whence the body of his revered Parent, the former Master Attendant, will be removed to the place of interment.

"2. A party of Officers and men, consisting of sixteen, to attend the Corpse as Pall Bearers, and dressed uniform appropriate to the occasion.

"3. The colours of all the Hon'ble Company's Vessels in the harbour of Calcutta, to be lowered half Mast, at 5 o'clock, and to continue so until Sunset.

(Signed) "JOHN HAYES,
"*Master Attendant.*"

All the ships and vessels in the harbour, both Foreign and British, joined the Honorable Company's Marine Vessels, in lowering their colours half mast, in token of respect to the memory of the deceased.

At Kisengunge, on the 3d instant, Ensign Abraham Falliott the 7th Regt. of Native Infantry.

At M wie, in the Ceded Provinces, on the 6th instant t infant Son of R. Robertson, Esq.

BOMBAY.

MAR IGES.—On the 30th September, by the Rev. R. C. ekson, Mr. Francis Lugrin, to Mrs. Rose M

the 3d Instant, by the Rev. A. Burrowes, Captain John Sterling, of His Majesty's 84th Regiment, to Miss Amy West, youngest Daughter of Mr. Edward West, Assistant to the Engineer Department, Bombay.

DEATH.—At Seroor, on the 2d of August, Lieutenant D. Buchan, of the 2d Madras Cavalry, much lamented by his brother Officers and all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

COLUMBO.

DEATH.—At Columbo, on Saturday morning, the 23d instant, the Lady of G. Laughton, Esq. Master Attendant.

EUROPE.

DEATH.—At Breda, in October last, Sir David Nicolson, Bt. He is succeeded in his title by Lieut. Colonel Wm. Nicolson, of the 72d Regiment, Deputy Adjutant General at Madras.

ARRIVALS.—Captain J. Noble, Horse Artillery—Mr. Surgeon Underwood—Ensign Lord, 2d Bat. 11th Regt.—Lieutenant Perry, Military Institution—Capt. Lenn, 3d Ceylon Re —Lieutenant Harvey, 2d Bat. 20th Regt.—C Pepper, 1st Bat. 3d Regt.—Major Aldridge, Bat. 25th Regt.—Captain Becket, ditto—Capt. D. Brown — Captain T. Webster—Assistant-Surgeon Robert Goldie, 1st Bat. 7th Regt. N. I. — Lieutenant Crump, Invalids—Lieut. C. Brooke, 2d Bat. 20th Regt—Lieut. Hancock, Military Institution—Ensign E. Clake, 2d Bat. 20th Regt—Ensign Cumming, 1st Bat. 25th Regt.—Ensign Rankin, 1st Bat. 2th Regiment—Lieut. I. W. Dawson, 2d Bat. 3d Regt. —Captain I. M. Coombs, 2d Bat. 25th Regt.—Lieutenant R. Parker, 3d Regt. Cavalry—Lieutenant R. Outlaw—Lieutenant Norman, 1st Bat. 9th Regt.—Ensign Baggott, ditto—Lieutenant Collings, 2d Bat. 8th Regt.—Lieutenant Jeffrey, 6th Regt. Cavalry—Lieut. Maglashan, 16th Regt.—Lieutenant Conran, 22d Regt.—Captain-Lieutenant Thomas Stevenson, 2d Bat. 3d Regt.—Lieut. R. Bower, 2d Bat. 8th Regt. Lieut. Hunter, 2d. Bat. 20th Regt.—Lieut. C. O. Fothergill, 2d. Bat. 20th Regt.—Lieut. W. Tytler, 6th Regt.—Lieut. Foulstone, 69th Foot Capt. Forsteen, 12th Foot—Ensign Stewart, 1st Bat. 12th Regt.—Lieut. J. Oliver, 1st Bat. 25th Regt.—Cadet A. Keir, Cavalry—Lieut. J. Fyfe, 3d Regt. N. I.—Lieut. Milne, 1st Bat. Pioneers—Lieut. W. Colebrook, Royal Artillery—Major C. Nicoll, 66th Regt. Foot—Ensign White, 2d Bat. 7th Regt.—Cadet J. S. Smith—and Major Gurnell, 2d Bat. 25th Regt.

DEPARTURES.—Lieutenant Gordon, H. M. 65th Foot,—Ensign Lord, 2d Bat. 11th Reg.

BENGAL HURKARU,—TUESDAY, SEPT. 26, 1809.

The Purser of the H. C. Ship Merquis Wellesley, Captain Le Blanc, arrived in town yesterday afternoon, with the packets of that vessel.

The Marquis Wellesley, sailed from Portsmouth, on the 26th of April, in company with the H. C. Regular Ships City of London, Devonshire, Surrey, Castle Eden, Metcalfe, Earl Howe, Marchioness of Exeter, Taunton Castle, Dover Castle and United Kingdom, and the Extra Ship Retreat, under convoy of His Majesty's Ship Lavinia, commanded by Lord William Stuart. She parted from her comrades off Ceylon, on the 12th current, and proceeded to her destination at Trincomalee, where she arrived on the following day. She sailed again from thence on the 16th, and entered Saugor Roads on the 23d, after a short passage of 7 days.

Passengers, by the *Marquis Wellesley*: To Ceylon: Colonel Gordon, H. M. 89th Regt. Lieutenant Colonel Eyre, 19th ditto; Mr. Wybrow, Surgeon, ditto; Mrs. Wybrow; Messrs. Farrell and Boyd, Writers. To Bengal: Mr. Patton, Writer; Messrs. Bedford, Ram Brownrigg, Kennet, and Bole, Cadets.

It is supposed, that the rest of the Indiam of this Fleet would reach Madras, about 15th current.

The Fleet went into Madeira, on the 8th, sailed again from thence on the 20th of M The Lavinia left them, six days afterwa They touched at no other intermediate port

The Marquis Wellesley found at Ceylon Majesty's Ship Belliqueux, which had retu from the Island of Rodrigues to Columbo, had afterwards been employed to convey G ral Maitland from that port to Trincomale

On the 14th current, the Marquis Wel fell in with and boarded the wreck of a ve off Ganjam. According to every appeara she had not been in the water for above a days. The stern-frame was entire, and the p clear and fresh. About an hour after pas the wreck, a bale of cotton was seen floatin the surface of the water, lso seemed pe fectly fresh; but, was high at t time, it could not b

It is generally sup this wreck m have been the remai Henry Par lately stranded on the of the coast. story however has bee ated with a r of the loss of the Rah whi ground in Calcutta which, we can assu devoid of foundatio the circumstance of vessel having arrive having reported, th been upset by the at a place called ception of hims had been drowned. names of the suffer ty. The Rahims' this port to Ma understood, had afte

The Nac Mocha, arrived in ye ports one of those extraordinary ch occasionally reach us throug nati annels, and, whethe substantially or t always serve for a t e to keep al ublic riosi On this occasion, however, Nac who said to be a man of some i yen s more than usually precise and di n t articu- lars of his narration. He tha media- tely before his departure fr udd out 40 days ago, advices from Cons nop d been received at thatport, annou ng t tal de- feat of the French armies, wi th 40,000 men;—and adding, that Bonap r d been killed, and that his brother (not to whom that designation now refer, effected his escape by flight. se new e Arab asserts, had come from Constantin to Mussool in 25 days, and from the been conveyed to Judda in 16 days. left Constantinople therefore about the f July, and were supposed to refer to a battle fought about the latter end of May.

The Fathelbury sailed from the Red Sea, in company with several other Arabe vessels, under the protection of one of the Company's cruizers.

Three French ships of war, (two of them said to be large vessels, and the third a vessel of two masts,) had taken their station off the port of Mocha.

Neither of the American ships which arrived on Saturday, can bring any intelligence of interest from the United States; the period of their sailing being subsequent to that of the Atlas.

Captain White, of the Mary and Eliza, reports, that, in latitude 39, to the West of the Cape of Good Hope, while running down his castings, he fell in with the wreck of a large vessel, which, by every appearance, had been some time in the water. It was blowing a gale of wind at the moment, and he had very nearly run foul of her. He saw her quarter and rail distinctly.

The brig America, i ears, meeting with a strong current in her ge up the Bay, had come to an anchor on 13th instant off Jaggernaut. On the same day, his Majesty's ship Rattlesnake, with two of her convoy f Penang, hove in sight; a strange s bearing to the westward, Rattlesna ght her to by firing a gun. ptain Tr the America suspected the oop of e a French Privateer, a not d, until after his arri

We are gratified t ion offered in our last e to the unpleasant in e Commander of the Gyp opinion of the interest in such and circumstances ed, an interval of between the peri lly Anne from Liverp red from the Downs. th former vessel on the 8th at o any Continental battles England, nor was it ev wn th trian army had penetr the D was in the natural co e of events, ever, that reports of the Archduke's moven and of the affairs of the 19th and 22d of A hould be transmitted from some of the ports rance or Holland, in the course of the ensu week. Through that channel only could su ports be received;—for our readers are are, that, unless by a two months vo from Trieste, no direct communication c be received from any friendly quarter. E in the dispatch from Vien , the victory of e Archduke is not claimed n terms so triu hant, as to preclude all dou or reservation and the same story told by the enemy, with ry little aid of that colouring which e is general so lavish, might easily be made it a picture totally reverse. is indeed ficiently possible, that intelligence of events the Danube ten or even or fourteen days sub quent to thr battle of the 22d might hav hed England previous to the 16th of But it would not have come alone;— have been accompanied by details of pr pe- rations. And, we believe, it is r- tained, that the report of the Con e Ethelred was undeestood to refer s action, and, on a comparison with t from Vienna, is considered by those t was personally communicated not l by interest of public, as distinctly allusive to the same event.

It seems to have been generally presumed in England, (though we know not upon what authority,) that the appointment of Sir David ias to the command of the Army would perma nt. The following are given in don newspaper, as the names of the Commissioners, t whom it was expected that the ities ortant Office of Commander in Chief would ntrusted, viz:
General Si vid Dundas, President;
Lieutena neral Lord Harrington;
—— —— Lord Cathcart;
—— Sir John Hope;
Sir Arthur Wellesley;
nels Gordon and Torrens.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 27, 1809.

Gipsey, which arrived at 20th day last, sailed from At that time, no accounts Euro ad been received in America, or a ate as those brought to Bengal from Liver by the Sally Anne; all the principal point which have been laid before our Reader the late numbers of this paper. But on her sage to India, the Gipsey fell in with, and s on the 24th of June, the British ship Ethelred:—that vessel had sailed from England fort days before, a fact that reduces her date of departure to the 15th of May. The Ethelred reported that just before she sailed from England, accounts had been received from the Continent, of a severe action, fought between the Austrian and French Armies, in Bavaria, the former commanded by the Arch Duke Charles in person; the latter by Bonaparte, that the battle terminated, in the defeat of the Austrians, and that the Arch Duke was wounded.

The report from the Ethelred also added, as an article of news, that the King of Sweden had been dethroned.

This is the whole extent of the intelligence received from the Ethelred; and the unwelcome report, which it conveyed, of the defeat of the Austrians, naturally occasioned, on the first instant of its receipt, no inconsiderable degree of uneasiness; a sensation ahat has gradually diminished, in proportion as the pretensions of the report to credibility, have been examined.

If the ever varying reports, which our public duty so ferquently requires that we notice, conld weigh in the Scale of Success, or injure, or aid the cause of mankind against the despotism by which it is now assailed,, we should be willing to acknowledge the report of the Ethelred to its full extent; because we could then set off on the opposite side of the account, a report of far higher consequence; a report which would give so decisive a balance against Bonaparte, as would declare him insolvent for ever and ever.—A worthy Arab, Nacuda of the ship Fathalbary, which arrived at this Port on Saturday last, has furnished us with a more complete and satisfactory account of the fortunes of Bonaparte, than has ever before been received.

The Arab sailed from Moko, an Arabian Port on the Red Sea, about the 13th of August. A short time before he sailed, an account was received, by way of Constantinople and Mossoul, that a desperate action had been fought between the Austrians and French, the latter commanded by Bonaparte; and in which the French were completely routed, with the loss of forty thousand men killed and taken prisoners, and Bonaparte himself left dead upon the field of battle.

We have not found it necessary to investigate very minutely the evidence in support of this glorious news. The only purpose for which it is here introduced is, that should the former report by the Ethelred chance to find favour in the sight of any of our readers, this Arabian Account will be more than sufficient to preponderate in the balance.

The Sally Anne by which vessel we have 10 or 12 days latter accounts from England, than other conveyance, spoke, some days af Liverpool, a ship which had sailed the 14th or 15th of May; counts by this later departure, ex , state that, at the time of her sailing, no news of any importance had been received from the Continient.

The private letters, received by the Marquis Wellesley, say, that the ensuing fleet of outward bound Indiamen, would probably not leave England before the middle of July

A small box packet for Government, and a very few private letters only, have been forwarded by the Marquis Wellesley; her destination having been Ceylon, the principal packets were put on board the Coast and Bay ships, under the expectation that their arrival in Bengal would have preceded that of the Wellesley

The Marquis Wellesley ran up the whole extent of the Bay, from Trincomalee to Balasore Roads, in six days.

General Maitland was at Trincomalee on the 13th current, on his annual tour of the Island of Ceylon. His Excellency was to proceed on the following day, on board the Belliqueux to Point Pedro, and from thence by land to Colombo.

Captain Wales of the Bombay Marine has been appointed Marine Surveyor General of India, an appointment for which he is well qualified, Captain Wales is passenger on board one of the ships supposed to have arrived at Madras.

Vol. 25, No. 1254. MADRAS COURIER. Oct. 18, 1809.

Henry Hodgson, Esq. of the Bengal Civ[il] Service, was passenger on board the Earl Howe. He quitted that ship on the 12th curt. and went on board the Marquis Wellesley to Ceylon, from whence he comes round to Calcutta by a future apportunity.

Two ships from New England, namely America from Boston, the 20 h o[f] [illegible]ay, and *Mary* and *Eliza*, from Salem, th[e] [illegible] of Ma[y] arrived in the river, on Friday la[st]. The[y] [brought] little or no intelligence in addi[tion] to that re ceived by the other arrivals fr[om] [t]he United States.

The News-papers from alm[ost] [eve]ry part [of] America, shew the increasin[g] [illegible]y of Federal or British party [illegible] well in Congress as in the [illegible] principal Cities.

The best underst[an]ding [illegible] United States, and the [illegible] Spain. Don Joseph Ygna[cio] [illegible] lately appointed by the [illegible] name of King Ferdina[nd] [th]e 7[th] Charge d' Affair[es] of hi[s] [Cat]holic [Maje]sty, [illegible] the Chevalier de Foro[illegible] [U]ni[ted] States of America.

The Government of C[uba] has published a proclamation permitting a[ll ne]utral vessels, including those of Great Brit[ain], who are specially denominated their Allies, [to] enter the Ports of Havana, Mantanzas, St. [Ia]go de Cubo, and Trinidad. Spanish vessels are also allowed to depart from all the Ports of [c]learances for the dominions of neutral counties and those of Britain, the allies of Ferdinand the 7th.

General *Turreau* the French Minister in America has been recalled. It wa[s] understood that an Envoy Extraordinary would be sent from France to the United States, [t]o adjust the existing differences between the [t]wo Countries.

Late letters from Cawnpore mention that the Commander in Chief, and a part of his suite would embark about the 7th or 8th curt. on the boats, in which General Fuller had proceeded up the Ganges. Mrs. Hewett, and his Excellency's family, would follow in the boats, which were expected to be ready by the middle of this month. His Excellency was to proceed by dawk from Malapour to Lucknow, on a visit of a few days to his Highness the Nabob.

The ship Mysore, Capt. Dawson, from Penang come into the river 2 or 3 days ago. Captain Dawson, parted with the Rattlesnake, on the 15th curt. Having fallen in with the fleet of Bengal ships which left their pilots, on the 12th curt. the Rattlesnake, took them under her convoy to Madras.

Correct list of Passengers proceeding to Europe, on the Private Ships Fort William and Matilda.

By the Fort William, Captain J. PARSON.

Mrs. Rochfort —Captain Gustavos Rochfort, of His Majesty's 67th Regiment of Foot.

CHILDREN:—Miss Maynard Anna Rochfort, and Miss Harriett Bloomfield Rochfort.

N. B. The above passengers have relinquished their passages on board the Extra Ship Devaynes.

Mrs. Mary Isabella Keene,—Mrs. Mary Rowe,—Mrs. B. Gilmore,—Mr. John Gilmore.

CHILDREN:—I. G. French, M. W. Gilmore, H. C. Gilmore, A. B. Gilmore, and Julia Prowess.

By the Matilda, Captain THOMAS ROSS.

Mrs. A. Fraser,—Mrs. Mary Rose,—Ensign Frederick Dangerfield, of the 1st Battalion 8th Regiment Native Infantry, Bombay Establishment.

Additional Passengers on board the Honorable Company's ship Warren Hastings.

Lieutenant John Tritton of His Majesty's 24th Regiment of Light Dragoons proceeds to Sea, for the benefit of his Health.

E. C. Lawrence Esq. has relinquished hir passage on board the Larkins.

Capture of a French Line of Battle Ship.

On Monday evening, Captain Beckford, of the American ship Catherine, came to Town, wi[th] an account of the safe arrival of that ve[ssel in] the River, from Boston, the 20th [illegible]

We have the satisfaction to learn, by a[ccounts] received in America from the West Indies, [and] now forwarded by the Catherine, that the division of Admiral Cochrane's fleet, which went in pursuit of the French line of battle ships, that escaped from the Saintes, had fortunately fallen in with captured one of the Enemy's Ships of Eighty Guns.

This pleasing event is confirmed by accounts received in America, through different channels, one of which copied from a Boston Paper of the 23d of May, will be sufficient here to annex.

Extract of a letter from St. Bartholemew's, (Swedish Island), dated May 5, 1809.

"It has been apprehended here, in consequence of the Revolution in Sweden, that the English would take possession of this Island; and yesterday the inhabitants were in the utmost consternation, on account of a squadron of men of war, which were seen off the Island. They afterwards came in and proved to be Admiral Cochrane, with part of his squadron returned from chasing the French fleet which escaped from the Saintes, accompanied by one eighty gun Ship, which he had captured. The rest have all escaped. The squadron has only put in here for supplies."

The American ship Catherine spoke in lati[tu]de 28. North, [illegible] 9th of June, eleven days [aft]er leaving Bo[ston], [an] English frigate, belong[ing] to the No[rth American Sta]tion. The frigate [co]mmunicated [no] intelligence of the [depar]ture or des[tination of th]e Russian fleet at [Trie]ste. No par[illegible] [we]re mentioned; and, [illegible] information [illegible] [a]n event, occuring in [the Me]diterranean, should [illegible]y of North America, [illegible] wh[ich is] si[ng]ular, and [illegible]n. Suc[h an] event [illegible] exp[ected] at the date [of the] Accounts, and its [notwith]standing any ob- [illegible] the Intelligence [illegible]ration and cle- [illegible]

[illegible] fatal Duel, in [the] United States Ga[zette] [illegible] between Sir [George Macklin and Captain F]——, lately of the French [illegible] Horse tavern, within a few mile[s] [illegible]ia Sir George Macklin was on the groun[d] [ab]out [half] past three, attended by his second, Mr. [illegible]—— [an]d Dr. B——k; a short time after whic[h] Capt[ain F. illegible] accompanied by his second, made his a[ppea]ran[ce].

"The g[roun]d h[ad bee]n previously measured, twelve paces, but at the [instan]ce of Sir George, the distance was reduced to te[n]. [The]y both fired at the same moment by signal. Sir G[eorge] [re]ceived a ball near the groin, and Captain F. wa[s wou]nded in the left arm. When Sir George received th[e w]ound, he beckoned to his opponent to m[ake hi]s e[scap]e, as he was convinced his wound was mort[al]. [Mr.] G. [an]d Sir George's servant supported him to his [carri]age, [an]d he ret[urn]ed to town.

"The c[ircum]stances that produced this unfortunate affair, will [be] [illegible] interesting. Sir George Macklin, is enthuast[ically at]tached to the Prince of Wales, and has, whene[ver it h]as been necessary, without ever consulting his p[erson]al safety, [b]een a zealous defender of his character. Captain F. is only a few days from France, and [in] company with Sir George and some others, the c[onversation] [wa]s unfortunately turned on the present royal [fam]ily of G. Britain, when Captain F. uttered the most illiberal abuse again every branch of it—but particularly against the Prince of Wales at which Sir George Macklin demanded if he knew he was a subject of Great Britain. Captain F. replied in the affirmative. When Sir George informed him *that his Assertions with respect to the Prince of Wales were base and unmanly, equally destitute of probability and truth, nor would he ever suffer him or any of his nation to traduce with impunity the character of that Prince.* Words of such import followed, that the parties exchanged cards. In a few hours Sir G. received a challenge from Captain F.

"Sir George Macklin had been absent from his native country (Ireland) about two years, and during that period had visited Germany, Sweden and these states. He was returning from a visit to the British ambassador, previous to his setting out for Ireland, when this unfortunate circu[ms]tance occurred."

A wrestling match which was held at Mon. De L'Etang's Rep[osit]ory, on Friday last, attacted a number of Spectators, both scientific and untut[ore]d, connois[seu]rs and Amateurs. The Champions were Rada Mohun, a Gooallah, in the service of Gopey Mohun Takoor, and Doccor Si[ng], a Havildar of the 8th Regiment of Native Infantry. The [Goo]allah, a Bengalese, presented a muscular [illegible]e, well made, and about 5 [fee]t 10; Docc[or Sin]g exhibited a well prop[ortioned an]d athletic [illegible];—muscles distinctly m[arked] [a]pparently well trained, considerably u[pwards] of 6 feet [illegible] and in point of streng[th and] appearan[ce an] overmatch for the Gooall[ah] whom, u[pon] first coming into the ring, [illegible] a glan[ce of c]ontemptuous superiority [illegible] arti[illegible] [comm]enced their operations, [illegible] well [illegible] [ro]und the Gooallah, whose [illegible] counterbalanced any de[illegible] [vig]our, gave Doccor Sing a [illegible] [vig]vous style, which shewe[d illegible] view.

Th[illegible] [d]isconcerted at this [illegible], and a number of Sepoys and [illegible] f hi[illegible] who were among[illegible] [th]eir honour, whi[illegible]s, j[illegible] d to [illegible] [ser]ved in the success[illegible] [wh]ooped out "no throw[illegible]

The [illegible] [b]rought into the ring; [illegible] crowd of Sepoys so [illegible] [Goo]allah was in danger [illegible] [squee]sed to death,—Severa[l] [illegible] [s]eized [illegible] [g]rasped him with such [illegible] he c[ould no]t extricate himself [illegible] [i]n the [illegible] [crow]d. This b[ein]g observed by some of the ge[ntle]men present, they interfered and rescued h[im] from his unpleasant predicament. As he was [ov]er come from the heat and pressure it was not [th]ought prudent that he should proceed; an[d th]e Superintendants very properly adjourn[ed th]e exhibition to another time and place.

Doccor [Si]ng and his Friends claimed [th]e Victory on [F]riday; and if he consults his gymnastic reputation he will do [wel]l to rest content with this ambiguous claim, [w]ithout ensuring a more co[mpl]ete defeat, by [illegible] in entering the lists with [the] Goo[alla]h.

ORIENTA[L S]TA[R]—FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1809.

On Wed[nes]day came up to her moorings, off Calcutta, th[e] brig Experiment, Captain Dodds, whose arriv[al in] the river from Port Jackson, was announce[d i]n our Extra Paper of Tuesday.

The Exper[ime]nt left England in January, and reach[ed illegible] in June, being the latest vessel arriv[ed f]rom Europe.

Th[e Experime]nt has brought here a Cargo of S[illegible]

M[illegible]rton, has returned to Calcutta on [illegible]ment.

The [H]ibernia, Captain Burnsides, which sailed from hence, in December last, had arrived at Sydney; and we are happy to find that both the vessel and cargo, were disposed of, to great advantage; Captain Burnsides, intended to proceed to England, from New South Wales. The Hibernia was destined on a voyage to the Feejee Islands, for Sandal-wood, and to Otaheite, and then to return to Calcutta, via China.

Colonel P[a]terson continued to exercise the functions of Governor General of the Colony:—it was not known there, who was coming out from [E]ngland to assume the government.

His Ex[ce]llency Governor Bligh had proceeded in the *porpoise*, to the river Derwent, and there remained.

The Hunter, Captain Robson, which sailed from hence about the same time as the Hibernia, had not arrived at Port Jackson, on the 11th of July, the date of the Experimen[t]'s departure from thence.

The H. C. ship Lord Duncan, Captain Bra[d]ford, will leave Kidderpore to-mo[rrow], to complete her lading at Saugur.

The ship Elizabeth, Captain Richardson, cotton laden, for England, will proceed from Calcutta this day; and with the Fort William and Matilda, now riding at Saugur, are expected to be dispatched in the cours[e] of the ensuing week.

Letters from the Upper Provinces mention, that His Excellency the Commander in Chief marched from Meerut on the 6th, and embarked at Ghurmobhtesir Ghaut, on the River Ganges, on the 9th instant, and proceeded by water towards the Presidency.

The following Officers of the General Staff, and in his Excellency's Suite, embarked also at the same time for the Presidency.

Lieut. Col Sir W. G. Keir. Adj. Gen. K. T.
Col. W. Eden, Quarter Mast Gen K. T.
Lieut. Col. H. Worsley, Adj. Gen. of the Army.
[Lieu]t. Col. J. Paton, Qr. Mast. Gen. ditto.
[Lieu]t. Col. P. Carey, Military Secretary to th[e Co]mmander in Chief.

Major Johnson, Acting Deputy Quarter Master General to the King's Troops, and Aid-de-Camp to His Excellency.

Capt. W. H. Majendie, } Aides-de-Camp.
Lieutenant G. Hewett, }
Captain Sturrock, Persian Interpreter.
R. Leng, Esq. Surgeon to his Excellency.

By letters dated the 16th inst. the Commander in Chief was then at Nanamow, between Cawnpore and Futty-ghur; but ere this, His Excellency must have reached Lucknow; where he intends to pass a few days, with His Highness the Nawaub.

BOMBAY GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY,
TUESDAY, 3d OCTOBER, 1809.

Our anxiety relative to the affair of Austria, has been most agreeably relieved by the arrival of the H. C.'s cruizer, Mercury, bringing the following glorious intelligence from Constantinople, via Bagdad, which we lose no time in publishing for the information of our readers.

Bagdad 6th August.—A Tartar has just arrived from Constantinople in 23 days who brought a number of official printed Bulletins.

On the 17th June despatches were received from Buda dated 17th May which state that on the 20th April a general action took place between the Archduke Charles and Buonaparté, in which the main body of the Austrians were victorious tho' Buonaparté contrived to separate the left wing from the grand army.—On the 20th, this gallant body of men under the command of general Hiller defeated the divisions of Molitor and Boulet who had been joined by 18,000 Bavarians and Westphalians, and fell upon the Austrians in the neighbourhood of Stettin.

The consequence however of the Battle of the 20th April and the separation of the Austrian left wing from the grand army was, that Bounaparté was enabled to march directly on Vienna which capitulated the 13th May.

The Archduke Charles after the 24th April directed his march along the left bank of the Danube keeping the river between him and Buonaparté and exerting himself as much as possible to cover Vienna. But the river which makes a detour to the north here, necessarily lengthened the distance he had to march, and unfortunately he did not arrive at Vienna till two days after it had fallen into the hands of the enemy.

The Garrison of Vienna under the archduke Maximilian amounting to 32,000 men now joined the arch duke Charles whose army was 140,000 strong.

Nothing [m]entioned respecting the position o[f the ar]mies till the 19th May on which day and the 20th, Buonaparte crossed the main stream of the Danube and concentrated himself in the island of Louen; the archduke who was on the opposite bank immediately perceived from this disposition that it was the intention of the French to attack him, and accordingly prepared to anticipate the manœuvre.

On the 21st the French began to cross the narrow part of the river at noon, and at 3 the archduke attacked them. The grand manœuvre of Buonaparte was to penetrate the Austrian centre, which he charged at the head of his body-guard, with all his cavalry, supported by 60,000 infantry, and under the tremendous fire of 100 pieces of cannon—besides this the position of his army was particularly strong—the wings were covered by the villages of Asperne and Eslingen, the first of which was taken and re-taken an incredible number of times in the course of the day.

At 11 o'clock at night however the Austrians remained masters of the field—The villages on the flanks were set on fire and the bridge across the Danube nearly destroyed.

Buonaparte now was in the most imminent danger—during the night he recalled all his disposeable force from Vienna and the Upper Danube, repaired the bridge with his usual activity, and at 4 in the morning of the 22d renewed the battle. The charges were desperate and the carnage dreadful, during a conflict which lasted upwards of 13 hours. In every grand attack however, the French were uniformly repulsed, and at 7 in the evening were entirely defeated.—6000 wounded were taken from the field of battle and charitably lodged in the German Hospitals.

Buonaparte immediately commenced his retreat; the archduke pursued him; and on the 23d another Battle still more desperate was fought, in which the French lost [illegible] and 17 generals in crossing the D[anube] [illegible] [Vi]enna has been recovered; and official advice from Odessa dated the 23d of June goes still further and states that Buonaparte effected his retreat into Bavaria with the greatest possible difficulty; having been defeated twice subsequent to the 23d of May, viz. on the 26th and 29th.

It is a very satisfactory circumstance attending these accounts that they are said to be taken from the archdukes own statement to his brother the emperor.

Russia has followed up her system of abasement at the feet of her conqueror by seizing the moment of short lived triumph after the battle of 20th April to declare war against Austria, which she did on the 23d May.

The archduke Charles detached the Count de Bellegarde at the head of 60,000 troops to oppose the Russians who had entered Gallicia.

The archduke Ferdinand is also said to be in Warsaw, at the head of 40,000 men.

Affairs wear the same favourable aspect in Italy, where the archduke John has driven Beauharnois into Mantua.

The Turks have gained some advantages over the Russians and Servians.

Sir Arthur Wellesley is in Portugal, at the head of 30,000 British troops. He defeated Soult and immediately afterwards took posession of Oporto.

A division of Soult's army, amounting to 4,000, under the command of Loison, was cut off, and after suffering much loss, is at length so surrounded, that it was daily expected to surrender.

Romana's army amounts to 50,000, he is blockading Ney in Corruna, Ferrol, and St. Jago,—he has detached a division under Ballostross against Santander who have taken possession of the place and made 4,000 French prisoners.

Another detachment carried the bridge and stormed the citadel of Minda,—500 French were killed.

All Gallicia is in a state of insurrection.

In confirmation of the above a Spanish frigate which arrived at the Dardanelles gives the following information:—

Seville, 24th April.—Vigo is retaken by the Gallician army under the command of Marigno at the head of 18,000 men—1,300 French prisoners have been sent to England,—2,000 prisoners have also been taken at Ouy. Orense and St. Jago are on the point of surrendering.

Romana, at the head of 16,000 of his troops has taken possession of Villa Franca del Yiergo, and one of the finest regiments of France amounting to 2,500 men.

General Lecchi who had evacuated Barcelona and attempted to retreat into France with 7,000 men has been obliged to return to that city, where he is besieged.

There is an English squadron in the Adriatic consisting of 4 line of battle ships, 5 frigates and 4 corvettes.

Capo d'Istria was taken by the Austrians on the 18th April.

Since the above has been composed, we have learnt that advices from Mr. Adair mention that one of the encounters above alluded to as having taken place on the latter end of May, namely one, we believe, on the 28th of that month, was a most severe and bloo[d]y one, in which the French are said to have [l]ost 40,000 men, and 17 Generals killed or d[ro]wned in crossing the Danube.

BOMBAY GAZETTE,—WEDNESDAY, OCT. 14, 1809.

The Echo Schooner, which put back from the fleet proceeding to the Gulph brings us a confirmation of the melancholy intelligence of the loss of the Strombolo, Bomb-vessel.

On the arrival of the Fatty Khan, Captain Hardie, some few days preceding the arrival of the Echo, a rumour was in circulation of the Strombolo having been towed down by the Mornington. We did not, however, give publicity to this report, from the circumstance of Captain Hardie having been hailed by the Mornington and receiving some vague information on this subject, during very severe and blowing weather. We now, however, find that the Strombolo was actually missing; and independent of the suspicion thus arising, a gentleman, who was a passenger on board the Echo, went on board the Aurora, previous to his taking leave of the fleet, where he was informed, that the bomb-vessel in question had foundered on the evening of the 15th ultimo.

The Commander Lieutenant Hall and 16 persons were only saved by the Mornington, the remainder of the people on board we are sorry to say have met with a melancholy fate.

The Echo left the fleet on the 22d ultimo, in the evening from stress of weather and in consequence of a signal having been made by the Commodore that the Aurora who had her in tow should cast her off.—The fleet was in sight of the Guzerat coast, and in latitude about 20° 30'—They had in general unfavorable weather since their leaving port—the winds continually from the W. and N. W. and blowing at times very strong,—and in consequence they had made but little progress on their voyage.—The fleet in other respects was all well.

Letters were received in Town late yesterday evening from Calicut, conveying information of a very suspicious vessel having made her appearance off that place on the morning of the 19th September—It is supposed she had tried to enter the port during the night but fortunately had sailed past it; during the whole of the 19th she was endeavouring to get in, but a strong current prevailing and the wind having entirely subsided she drifted so fast to leeward that she was under the necessity of anchoring off Cuddalandy river, about ten miles to the southward of Calicut.—The Spaniard who was instrumental in recapturing the Macaulay recognizes her to be his old acquaintance the Henry privateer.

There were two ships in the roads besides the Macaulay which it was supposed the privateer was languishing after, and for the purpose of attempting some project was no doubt waiting for a fair wind.—The vessels however were all prepared and fully determined to be ran on shore,—on the 20th, the day subsequent to the arrival of the stranger no attempt had then been made the weather still continuing calm.

The inhabitants of Calicut seem to regret exceedingly that, no cruizers make their appearance to protect that coast about this time of the year when their services are particularly required, and when the enemy so frequently pay their respects to them in that quarter.

We have just received information that his Majesty's ship Caroline, Captain Gordon, who has been some time past cruizing in the Gulph fell in with 27 of those paratical Dows that have rendered so dangerous the navigation in that quarter.—A boat from the Caroline was manned, and despatched under the command of lieutenant Wood, who with great gallantry boarded one of the vessels and finally carried her.

The pirates made a disperate resistance, but nothing could withstand the impetuosity and valour of English seamen—14 of these ferocious villains being severely wounded were taken prisoners, those that were unhurt leaped overboard and escaped—the injury, sustained by the boats crew was trifling, a seamen being only wounded.

From the circumstance of a boat having been manned to encounter the Dows, we are naturally led to suppose that the pirates were not within range of the Carolines guns,—If this has actually been the case we have cause to rejoice that the attack was not attended with more serious casualties, as we cannot refrain from pronouncing it to have been, from the well known spirit and ferocity of this tribe of pirates, a very hazardous attempt.

Major-general Champagne is expected to arrive at the presidency to-morrow from Seroot.

September 28th, arrived brig Echo, commander F Barnes, put back from the Gulph fleet.

Ditto 29th, sailed Zephyr schooner, Lieutenant Thomas Harriot, to Possetra.

Ditto ditto, ship Charles Bailey, Captain John Hare, to Quilon.

October 2d, arrived cruizer Mercury, Lieutenant Smee, from Bussorah.

BOMBAY,—September 30, 1809.

The following letter from his Majesty's Advocate, Attorney and Sollicitor General to Lord Castlereagh relative to the description of property which is legally to be considered as prize by his Majesty's Commanders on taking hostile possession of any place or colony belonging to

(Continued in the Supplement.)

FOR SALE,
AT THE
COURIER OFFICE,

BLANK Wills,—Common Interest Bonds, Powers of Attorney,—Bills of Lading,—Respondentia Bonds, Judgement Bonds,—Pass Notes, &c. &c. and Parade Reports for Regiments of Native Infantry.

WHERE ALSO
ORDERS FOR PRINTING,

Visiting Tickets—Cards of Invitation—Battalion Returns, &c. &c. and all work in the Printing Line will be gratefully received, and executed with neatness and dispatch.

ALSO

Copper Plate Printing neatly struck off, and visiting Cards &c. engraved.

ADVERTISEMENT.

LIEUTENANT EDWARD GORDON, of His Majesty's 65th Regiment, Administrator to the Estate of the late Major JOSEPH GORDON, of His Highness the Nizam's Service, deceased; hereby gives notice that he has appointed Messrs. FRANCIS LAUTOUR and Co. his Attorneys, and has authorized them to make a dividend of the property realized by the Administrator amongst the Creditors of the deceased.—All demands and claims on the above Estate, are requested to be sent into Messrs. LAUTOUR and Co. on or before the 15th day of November next—after which period no claims will be admitted.

October 10, 1809.

ASHBURNHAM HOUSE, BLACKHEATH, NEAR LONDON.

TERMS OF

Mrs. Eliza Fay's SCHOOL.

BOARD and Tuition including English, French and Italian Gramatically; Geography, with the use of the Globes and all necessary and fashionable works, forty guineas per annum, entrance three guineas.

Dancing, five guineas per annum, entrance one guinea.

Music, five guineas per annum, entrance one guinea.

Writing and Arithmetic, three do. do. entrance one guinea.

Single Beds, four guineas extra.

Weekly Boarders, thirty guineas per annum.

Day Boarders, twenty guineas per annum, one guinea entrance.

NO EXTRA CHARGES.

☞ Satisfactory reference can be had of James Murray, Esq. Captain Honorable Company's Ship Devonshire, Messieurs Griffiths, Wheeler, and Co. Madras.—J. Hunt, Esq. Negapatam.—Messieurs Fairlie, Gilmour and Co. and Messieurs Colvin and Bazett, Calcutta.—Messieurs Welch and Stalker, Leadenhall Street, and Messieurs Bazett and Abbott, and Messrs. Paget, Baimbridge and Co. London.

FOR SALE,

AT T. BIRTLES' LIVERY STABLES,

ON THE MOUNT ROAD,

A NEAT CARRIAGE with a Pair of Steady GREY HORSES, price 700 Pagodas.

ALSO

A Remarkable Steady BAY ARAB BANDY HORSE and HARNESS, with a RATTAN BOBIED BANDY, only been in use about three Months.

The above Conveyances belong to a Gentleman left the Presidency.

ALSO

A neat LIGHT CARRIAGE, lately put in thorough repair, but little used, Price 225 Pagodas.

FOR SALE,

MESSIEURS

Griffiths, Wheeler, Cook and Co.

HAVE FOR SALE,

A FEW COPIES OF

MOONTUKHUB--OOL--LOGHAUT,

OR

A DICTIONARY OF

ARABIC WORDS,

WITH

A PERSIAN TRANSLATION,

ACCORDING TO THE AUTHORITY OF THE *KAUMOOS, THE KUNZ, THE SEHAUB, THE MOHUZZUB,*

AND

OTHER ARABIC LEXICONS,

OF

EQUAL CELEBRITY,

FOLIO,

PRICE 10 PAGODAS.

SALES BY AUCTION.

To be Sold [illegible]

By James Dobbin,

ON THE [illegible]

On SATURDAY [illegible]

Between the hours of 5 [illegible]

THAT large and [illegible] ed House, wi[illegible] cawnies or there[illegible] and valuable fru[illegible] good Water, [illegible] Houses, and the [illegible] in, elegibly situat[illegible] known by the nam[illegible]

CONDITIONS [illegible]

By James Dobbin,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,

On MONDAY next, the 23d Instant,

AT TWELVE O'CLOCK,

POSITIVELY TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER,

(If not previously disposed of by Private Contract.)

J. DOBBIN'S Houses and Ground,

SITUATED [illegible]

ENNORE,

THE Plan and Title Deeds of the Premises, may be seen on Application at the Auction Room.

N. B. CONDITIONS OF SALE AS USUAL.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

By James Dobbin,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,

On THURSDAY, the 26th Instant,

SALE TO COMMENCE

AT HALF PAST 10 O'CLOCK,

THE HOUSEHOLD *FURNITURE &c.* BELONGING TO *General Malcolm,*

Catalogues will be published and distributed.

FOR SALE,

A we[illegible] Tone

PIANO FORTE,

PERFE[illegible]

BUILT [illegible]

I[illegible]

MAKER'S [illegible]

TOM[illegible]

TH[illegible]

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION,

By Daniel Mackay,

GOLD AND SILVER

EPAULETS,

GOLD AND SILVER

BRAID,

AND

A NEW MAHANNA

PALANQUIN,

LINED WITH

BLUE MOROCCO LEATHER,

ON

REASONABLE TERMS,

FOR

READY MON[illegible]

SALES BY AUCTION.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

By Pepper and Co.

At their Auction Room,

FACING

THE ESPLANADE,

To-morrow THURSDAY, the 19th Instant,

HALF PAST 10 O'CLOCK,

[illegible]VEN CASES

OF

[illegible]ve Pickles

[illegible]ND

[illegible] DOZEN

[illegible]

MU[illegible]ARD,

[illegible]ORTED ON

The H[illegible] Company's Ship

METCALFE;

WARRANTED

IN EXCELLENT CONDITION.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

By Pepper and Co.

AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM,

FACING THE ESPLANADE,

To-morrow, THURSDAY, the 19th Instant,

AT HALF PAST 10 O'CLOCK,

TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER,

A FEW dozen of best Mogul Cards, the remainder of the Blacking Balls and Heel Balls and assorted Shoe Brushes &c.

ALSO

Ten dozen of Beer, five dozen ditto, in Stone Bottles, a few Hams.

A box of Ceylon Shells—a small collection of Valuable Books.

AND

SUNDRY OTHER

ARTICLES,

AT ONE O'CLOCK,

A CAPITAL

SADDLE HORSE,

WITH

SADDLE & BRIDLE,

The Property

OF

AN OFFICER,

GONE UP THE COUNTRY.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION,

By Pepper and Co.

A FEW dozen excellent OLD RUM at 8 Pagodas per dozen.

Real HOLLAND'S GIN, at 6½ Pagodas per dozen.

A few dozen of real BATAVIA ARRACK, at 5 Pagodas per dozen.

The above the Property of a Gentleman left the Presidency, and warranted good.

MESSIEURS

Pepper and Co.

HAVE FOR SALE,

A CHESNUT COLOUR

[illegible]rab Riding Horse,

PRICE 175 PAGODAS,

THE OWNER HAS NO OBJECTION

TO TAKE A GOOD STRONG

Pegue Bandy Horse,

IF YOUNG IN PART PAYMENT.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

At Daniel Mackay's,

COMMISSION ROOM,

A FEW CASES

OF REAL

HOLLAND'S GIN,

AT FOURTEEN PAGODAS,

THE CASE

FOR READY MONEY.

MADRAS:—PRINTED BY M. KELLY, NEXT DOOR TO THE TOWN MA[illegible]USE IN THE FORT.

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